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Today's News  
Today

PRISON FIVE CENTS

## DEMPSEY WINS KNOCKOUT IN FOURTH ROUND

JERSEY CITY, July 2.—Jack Dempsey retained the heavyweight championship by knocking out Georges Carpentier in four rounds in the international contest here this afternoon.

The weights were officially announced as follows: Carpentier 173 pounds; Dempsey 188.

**ROUND ONE**—They were sent away at 3:18. Carpentier landed a light left and clinched. Carpentier landed a right. They fought at close range in a clinch. Dempsey was short with a left to the head. Carpentier missed a right but connected with a left hook. Dempsey finished him, beating him unmercifully. Carpentier was groggy and bleeding at the nose. They clinched. Carpentier fell through the ropes trying to avoid a punch. He flew into Dempsey when he crawled into the ring and landed severe blows on the champions body at the bell.

**ROUND TWO**—Carpentier missed with a left and clinched. Dempsey beat him around the head with rights. Carpentier was short with the left hook. But he staggered the champ with six rights and lefts to the jaw. Dempsey staggered back a bit and split the Frenchman's left eye with a hook. They exchanged body punches in the clinch as the bell rang.

**ROUND 3**—Carpentier ducked a left hook. Dempsey backed into the ropes and hit him with a short right. Carpentier landed two uppercuts to the body in a clinch. As they clinched Dempsey punished the invader in the body and Carpentier nearly fell down when he missed a right swing. Dempsey punished Carpentier viciously in the infighting. Dempsey landed a left and right to the head without a return. They exchanged left hooks to the chin. Carpentier's right swing was short and Dempsey clubbed him on the jaw with left hooks in the clinch. Dempsey battered Carpentier, into a corner with rights and lefts at the bell. The bell saved Carpentier from a knockout, Dempsey's round.

**KINGSIDE**—Georges Carpentier finished flat on his face, his legs and arms outstretched in the fourth round.

Jack Dempsey, the world heavyweight champion, knocked him out a few seconds after the round opened, sending him heavily after the round opened, sending him to the canvas with a short right hook to the chin. The actual time of fighting in the fourth round was one minute and sixteen seconds. Previous to the knockout Carpentier was felled with a left to the body and a right to the chin. Carpentier took a count of nine before springing to his feet where the grim determined Dempsey measured him with a punch to the chin which ended the battle. Dempsey stood over the fallen French idol until the count was finished and then tenderly picked up the bleeding and dazed Frenchman and dragged him to his corner.

Dempsey gave Carpentier an unmerciful beating. He opened up a cut under the challenger's eye and battered him viciously around the head with vicious rights and lefts until Carpentier's face was swollen and bleeding. Carpentier fought gamely back at the champion but he was outclassed once. He was half knocked and half pulled through the ropes and most of the time was going away from the champion. Dempsey kept after him, driving him to the corner whenever he had an opportunity.

Carpentier was out only a few seconds. Manager Deschamps applied first aid as quickly as the dazed Frenchman dropped into his chair. Police immediately climbed into the ring and made a path for the champion and Carpentier to go to their dressing rooms.

At 2:55 p. m. Carpentier came into the ring and two minutes later Dempsey came in. Carpentier wore a long gray bathrobe over his fighting trunks. Dempsey came into the ring in his white silk fighting trunks and a maroon sweater coat. He greeted the French challenger with a friendly "Hello George," when they shook hands in the center of the ring.

## TO DRILL AGAIN

The casing is down in the Siemens well and the water flow shut off entirely, it was reported today. In the language of the oil fields the casing is "tight."

The pump has reduced the water level 490 feet and by Monday it is expected to have the well dry and drilling resumed.

### Loggers Quit When Wages Are Cut

Men arriving last night from logging camps north of here said that between 200 and 250 loggers quit yesterday when the new wage scale, averaging a ten per cent reduction, went into effect. Camps affected, they said, were the Modoc Lumber company, Lamm Lumber company, Shaw-Bertram, Pelican Bay and Algoma. More men would leave today they declared.

The men who quit the camps were mostly common laborers, it was said, whose wages were reduced from 40 to 35 cents an hour, or from \$3.20 to \$2.80 a day.

### Roseburg Pioneer Is Stricken Suddenly

W. J. Hughes, age 71, of Roseburg, father of Mrs. C. W. Thomas and Roy Durbin of this city, was stricken with apoplexy at the Thomas home here yesterday afternoon. He had not regained consciousness this morning. His wife is here with him. Mrs. Masters of Marshfield, a daughter, and Washington, Grover, and Jesse Hughes, sons, of Roseburg, Marshfield and Likely, Cal., respectively, have been summoned.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have been here about two weeks. They were on their way to California to visit their son. Mr. Hughes was taken to a hospital following the seizure. He has made his home in Roseburg for many years.

### THE WAR IS OVER

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Harding today signed the measure ending the state of war with Germany and Austria Hungary.

### FORMER LOCAL GIRL TO ENTER CONVENT

An item of social news "just a bit different" from the usual announcement in this section is contained in the following invitation received yesterday by several of the old residents:

"The Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary cordially invite you to be present at the Ceremony of Reception of the Religious Habit by Miss Marion M. Clark, Saturday, July 9, at 9 o'clock, Convent of the Holy Names, Oakland, California, 2054 Webster St."

Miss Clark is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Clark and spent much of her girlhood in this city where she is remembered with affection by all who knew her. Her choice of a career will stir the hearts of many who have found that life shorn of its glamor is too often in these days drab and empty.

### NO PAPER MONDAY

Account of the holiday there will be no Herald issued Monday.

A sprinkle of rain that started at 1:15 soon ended and by 2 o'clock the spectators had begun to peel their coats. Indications were that speculators lost heavily as the crowd, fearing counterfeit tickets, passed them up for the box office. Fifty dollar tickets were being offered by speculators for \$25. The announcement was made at 1:30 that the house was sold out. The crowd manifested little interest in the six preliminary bouts. Carpentier entered the arena at 2 o'clock and went at once to his dressing room. Dempsey entered by a side entrance, virtually unobserved 40 minutes later.

### The Preliminaries

Curtain outpouted Delmont in the first preliminary; Burns had an advantage in the second; Mettranga was stopped in fifth round, third preliminary; Coater was stopped in Sixth round, and Soldier Jones was put out in the seventh round of the fifth preliminary. The sixth preliminary was called off.

## THE PRICELESS POSSESSION



"Proclaim Liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

One hundred and forty-two years ago July 4th, from the tower of the old Philadelphia state house, the Liberty Bell tolled the death knell of tyranny in the new world, and chimed the tidings of the birth of a nation.

Baptized in the blood of patriots, the new-born nation rose. She has withstood many trials and tragedies. Today she is the greatest of all nations; the surpassing proof that democracy can and does endure.

Freedom is the heritage of every dweller in America. Proclaim it again on this 142nd anniversary of the nation's birth "throughout the land to every inhabitant thereof. Jealously guard it, for it is the priceless possession.

## PETROLEUM—WHY, WHERE, WHEN AND HOW MEN FIND IT; KLAMATH'S CHANCES

NOTE—In a series of articles of which this is the sixth, W. C. Lehman, manager of the Crater Oil and Gas company and Northern California Oil company, a trained geologist, will tell, in language the layman can understand, his reasons for belief that oil underlies Klamath county. The series will be an interesting and instructive history of petroleum and the petroleum industry, which all who desire to be well informed should read.)

Whatever may have been the case in the early history of the oil country, today very few test wells are located by haphazard methods. Certain geological facts are invariably taken into consideration. Certain conditions must exist and certain unfavorable conditions must be absent.

Let us see what these favorable and unfavorable conditions are. First of all there must be a formation, or series of formations, that the experience of proven oil fields has demonstrated as a possible, or probable, place of origin for petroleum. There must be some indication by oil seepage, or other surface showings, that oil exists in the vicinity.

When the fact is demonstrated that oil does exist, a place must be found that the experience of proven fields has assured us would be its place of accumulation and concentration. In our discussion of structural geology it was estimated that ninety per cent of the proven fields have produced from some form of structural deformation of strata. It would naturally follow then in locating a test well in unproven territory that such wells should be drilled upon some deformation of strata. Since an anticline, in some one of its varying forms, is the most common structural deformation it is to be expected that most test wells here will be located on such a structure.

It does not require a very exhaustive examination of unproven regions to ascertain whether or not water in quantity is to be expected in formations suitable to its existence. Taking for granted the presence of water, it is a geological fact that the water will fill the syncline, or depression corresponding to the anticline and, once water has filled the syncline, it will rise on the sides of the anticline to a certain point that is known as the critical water altitude. Oil being found above water, generally, when both are present in the same reservoir, it follows that the location of a test well should be far enough up the side of the anticline toward the apex that the well will be drilled into the oil, when the porous medium is reached, and not the water, a test well location would not be made on the apex of the anticline if oil was the object sought.

Anticlines being minor folds on the flanks of greater uplifts, they may easily understand that they are almost invariably parallel to some range of hills which constitutes the greater uplift. In past geological times the surface of the earth was subjected to the action of great floods and glaciers which swept down the valleys, their courses being influenced by the lines of uplift. These floods leveled the floors of the valleys, generally cutting off the tops of the lesser folds. The erosion that went on through centuries filled the valleys with debris from the tops and sides of the greater lines of uplift. This debris was being constantly carried away by recurrent floods and glacial actions so that very frequently no evidence of the tops of lesser folds exist, their location, however, being easily discovered by the dip of their strata.

If, in a level valley, strata dip toward either side of a central point, it is very evident that though the valley now is perfectly level at some time in the past there existed an uplift of which the central point was the apex. Beneath the surface a fold exists. These folds very gradually flatten out as depth is reached. The average anticline, one side of which has a dip, let us say of 22 degrees, one hundred feet beneath the surface, will not dip more than 16 degrees at a depth of 5000 feet. It would seem, therefore, that these folds as compared to the great volume of the earth are but slight wrinkles on the extreme outer crust.

Another factor, in the location of a test well, that must be taken into consideration, is the probable sealing of the oil reservoir. In its local application this particular factor does not need as much consideration as is necessarily given it elsewhere. In some regions erosion has been so great that the medium of oil accumulation, generally sands or sandstone, have been exposed on the sides that might be an oil reservoir. Whenever such is the case, any hope for commercial oil production may be abandoned so far as that particular oil medium is concerned. The prospective and proven oil territory of Wyoming may be cited as an instance in point. Many anticlines exist in Wyoming that at one time undoubtedly contained oil which has escaped because of the sandstone, have been exposed on the Klamath Basin protection from excessive erosion has prevented such action to a large degree.

In the making of a location for a test well, locality must be taken into consideration, in any estimation of the chances for economic oil production. For example, if a test well was being drilled in Southern Texas, the existence of gas mounds (so-called) would influence the location, it having been demonstrated that productive fields on the South Texas coast are invariably within a region where these mounds occur. Should a test well be located in Northern Ohio, the presence of quantities of disintegrated limestone would be a favorable indication since oil in this district is invariably found in limestone formations. If the test well be located in the Tampico District of Mexico it would be reasonable to make such a location near a volcanic dyke, since volcanic dykes are immediately adjacent to all Mexican oil fields. In making a location for a test well on the Pacific Coast the presence of a deposit of diatomaceous shale would be considered the most favorable indication possible, since every oil field in California has such a deposit near which the oil is found. The further fact has been demonstrated, in this connection, that every well drilled has been dry that has not had such a deposit in its immediate neighborhood.

Two errors are very frequently made in any estimation of the probability of economic oil production in unproven regions. All of us have heard at some time about some oil man from Pennsylvania, or Wyoming, or California, having driven through a section and was strongly impressed with its oil possibilities

## TOWN LOOKS GAY

Maybe Klamath hasn't had a Fourth of July celebration for a decade or so, but she's not forgot how. Two days before the celebration and the streets and store fronts show the interest and artistic sense of the committee in charge and individual owners. It's a sight to arouse civic pride.

Red, white and blue lights are being strung across Main street today and the old drug will look fine when it gets all lighted up.

The celebration schedule is moving like clock work and all's ready for the biggest celebration between Portland and San Francisco Monday and Tuesday.

### SUE TO COLLECT NOTE

A suit was filed in the circuit court late yesterday afternoon by the Modoc Lumber company against Low Barr, proprietor of the Modoc Store wherein the plaintiffs seek to recover on a note given by the defendant for the principal sum of \$8490.49 and accrued interest amounting to \$1,484.06.

## WATTERS WILL DECIDE BOUTS

Fight fans can rest assured that there will be no "love matches" pulled off in the local arena during Monday's and Tuesday's boxing contests, nor any unsportsmanlike conduct. Tom Watters last evening consented to referee all bouts.

All who know the referee have him sized up as a man of good judgment, intimate knowledge of the points of the game and endowed with a split second alertness. Very little escapes him in the ring.

Watters enters the ring with no instructions except to see that the rules of the game are observed and that there is no stalling. If his judgment tells him that any of the boxers have decided to take a try for easy money by loafing on the job, it will be "bout's off" in a second and no purse for the participants. And the first sign of intentional fouling will likewise forfeit the contest for the offender.

because of its resemblance to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, or Wyoming, or California, as the case might be. The resemblance of the surface of the ground to some other region is distinctly misleading. Every unproven oil section is a problem in itself, having local geological conditions distinctly its own and exactly like no other.

The surface of the earth has been subjected to so many vicissitudes in its history of millions of years that similar topographical features might be the result of the action of totally different forces. The error consists then of allowing any seeming similarity of surface topography to influence estimation of oil possibilities.

The second error generally arises from the experience of the petroleum geologist making the location been confined to but one oil region. Very frequently locations have been made on the Pacific Coast because of what appeared to be so-called gas mounds, for example. As has been discussed, gas mounds should influence the location in South Texas not in California. In Delaware a large deposit of diatomaceous shale exists but this would be no indication favorable to oil in Delaware, while it would be most favorable on the Pacific Coast.

Any discussion of why favorable oil indications of this nature cannot be universally applied would lead us far afield and beyond the space at our disposal. In Petroleum Geology many facts are demonstrated first by the practical experience of the oil fields for which as yet Geology can only offer, tentatively, possible causes.

In the next article the writer will discuss the land-owner's interest. The great majority of oil wells being drilled on leased land certain ratios have come to be standard in royalties and other interests the land owners retain.

## DEMAND SAFETY FOR PRISONERS AND RECORDS

Unless a safe place for keeping county prisoners is provided the court will order the prisoners confined in the Jackson county jail, Judge Kaykendall told the county grand jury last night. The court indicated that it would first investigate the possibility of equipping the old county jail with steel cages that would make it a secure place of custody. Failing in that or other remedy he would send local prisoners to Jacksonville for safe keeping.

Four members of the grand jury signed a recommendation that the "proper officials" provide a secure place for holding county prisoners and a safe place for storing county records. Three of the jurors did not sign the report.

Judge Kaykendall refused to accept the report, saying that it could not without signature of all the members be considered a report of the grand jury, but must be held to be the opinion of individuals and could not become a matter of record.

The report is construed as a demand that the county court either occupy the new Main street courthouse, where there are jail cells and vaults, or provide some equally safe places for prisoners and records.

Seven county and federal prisoners recently escaped from the city jail, the largest of a series of jail breaks that has occurred since the jail has been in use for confining county prisoners, about one year and a half.

The recommendation was signed by Paul Bergman, Jacob Spack, Herman, F. C. Marquardt and Henry Bagby. The other members were W. T. Lewis, Henry Cornish and Tom Watters.

Twelve indictments were returned by the grand jury. Seven were placed on the secret file and bench warrants were issued. The open indictments were against Roy G. Patch, charged with the slaying of an Overland car, A. B. Huntington, charged with forging the name of Guy Garrett to a check for \$15.00; Edward W. Jones on two counts, one with the larceny of a Ford bug belonging to A. C. Geinger, and the other the passing of a worthless check on the same person; J. A. Huff charged with passing a worthless check on J. T. Perkins.

## Lakeview Wool Sale Is Made at 17 Cents

LAKEVIEW, July 2.—James H. Goode, representing Orliech & Co., Tuesday topped the local wool market when he paid 17 cents for the Lyons and Dent clips, approximately 50,000 pounds. Ever since the opening of the local market two weeks ago at 15 1/2 cents the price has gradually advanced, although the general impression seemed to be that a possible drop might occur any day. Persons familiar with Boston quotations, however, were of the opinion that our wools should bring between 16 cents and 20 cents, but as usual buyers seemed to be reluctant to purchase at the prices they were offering.

## Shasta Springs Has Bad Forest Fire

Forest fire at Shasta Springs last night burned much timber and menaced the buildings, according to a telephone report to the Herald. The fire caught the small inn near the track, but fire fighters saved it. Guests were warned from hotels and cottages and in the confusion of removing their belongings many lost clothing. Among the guests at the resort were Miss Bernadine Hannon and Miss Esther McAndrews.

### CITY LIBRARY TO STAY

OPEN SAYS LIBRARIAN. Contrary to an impression gained through the announcement of the opening of the Carnegie county library, the city library will not be closed, stated Mrs. E. R. French, city librarian. The library is open daily from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 o'clock for either reading or borrowing of books.